626 In Estonia, as in almost every modern
156 western country, rigid conformity to social mores has not been required and considerable deviant behavior has occurred. Deviators were not so badly condemned as in ancient times, but the communities tried to apply remedial means for controlling behavior.

The most effective stimuli motivating or inhibiting behavior in Estonia have been prestige and, to some extent, material rewards. Under various foreign rules many Estonians have suffered different types of punishment for political activities and have emerged national heroes. The present Communist rule is so unjust in its punishments that these are not, for the most part, affecting the prestige of the punished among their fellow Estonians.

557 Nepotism occurred in independent Estonia in the form of patronage doled out by prominent

177 English occupies third place, and many schools
.87
871 have dropped it entirely. Great emphasis is put on military training for boys and girls, this being started in the third grade. At numerous celebrations, shooting competitions between youthful teams are often part of the programs.

All schools are subordinated to the Ministry
645
871 of Education (formerly Commissariat) of the Estonian SSR, which in turn receives its orders from Moscow.

883 The national and international youth organiza-
665
621 tions, such as the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides, the YMCA and the YWCA, as well as all school clubs have been closed, and some reports have indicated that Estonian children are forced to join such Communist organizations as The Children of October, for children from 7 to 10 years; the Pioneers, for children from 10 to 15

1 Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

883 665 626 years; and the Communist Youth (Comsomol, as it is called in Russia), for youth from 15 to 20. On the other hand, there are complaints that the number of members in these organizations is low. The unpopularity of these organizations, despite the fact the certain economic rewards are given for membership, may be due to the fact that their members act in schools as spies among fellow students and teachers.

873 208 Adult education which flourished in independent Estonia under the Educational League has been completely liquidated and the People's Halls, the former Public Houses, are used now only for political indoctrination and anti-religious propaganda under the supervision of the Inspector of Political Education in each district and [658] town. The numerous public libraries in villages have been reported to be almost all purged and destroyed.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

795
659 have to pay ten times more than a worker does for electricity, and for this reason the services
• [626] are often conducted in the dark. Furthermore, in order to deter churchgoers, the Communists reportedly arranged to have compulsory work on Sundays and have tried to keep records of the worshippers. Young people under 18 years of age are not allowed any religious education.

SOURCES

113 Eesti, Teatmeteos. [Estonia, a Reference Book.] Vol. II, IV. Geislingen, 1949.

House of Representatives. Eighty-third Congress, 2nd session. Communist Takeover and Occupation of Estonia. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1955.

Hinno, A. Religious Life in Estonia. Kauge Kodu, nos. 14-18. Geislingen, 1947.

Kareda, Endel. Estonia in the Soviet Grip.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

Annex "A," Subparagraph 11,

Sociological Background

PUBLIC INFORMATION

203 All media of mass communication, the press, radio, theater, movies, are in the Estonian SSR under the complete control of the Communist Party. Dissemination of news by rumor is quite extensive, according to recent refugees. Some people manage to listen to the forbidden Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, Estonian broadcasts in Munich and other programs and tell the news of the Western world to their friends. However, by doing so, they run the risk of deportation. (Many refugees have told that they listened frequently to these broadcasts.)

204 G26 Foreign newspapers, magazines and radio broadcasts are not officially permitted. Foreign films are censored if they are shown at all. All

204 domestic newspapers are Communistic. The
626
most important of these is Rahva Hääl ('The People's Voice').

214 The major publishing firms are nationalized
771
and all publication is centralized and controlled by the State Publishing House (Riiklik Kirjastus), with its seat in Tallinn. It has several sections: literature, art, political science, childrens' literature, etc. There are no private printers and the former commercial firms have received new names: Postimees at Tartu, for example, is now Tartu's Communist. There is no information concerning their output.

207 There is no information about the number of privately-owned radio receivers, their type or reception. It is known that Estonian guerrillas, metsavennad, had their own receivers and transmitters. How many of them are left at the